

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methodology details are discussed in this chapter. Research design, research object, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis are the content of this chapter.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is essential in research as a planning method that will be used to collect relevant data as well as techniques for data analyzed and used to find mistakes and shortcomings. Descriptive qualitative as the research design in this research to get more information naturally by analyzing words, describe phenomena, and concerned with something that happened and presented the data with a content analyzed method. Based on Creswell (2015), research design is types of investigation within a qualitative, and mixed methods approach that serves specific guidance for procedures in research design. Furthermore, descriptive research looks that problems can be resolved and practices improved through observation, analyzed, and description. Qualitative research is a form of social activity that stresses the way people interpret and understand their experiences to make sense of the social reality of individuals (Mohajan, 2018). In addition, in this research descriptive qualitative also describes and construes phenomena that have been researched that produce a new idea.

The explanation above shows that qualitative research can be done gradually and carefully especially with a time target. This research attempted to

analyze the interpretation strategies used by interpreters in UPI Gresik company using observation, interview and presenting the data in descriptive qualitative approach. Moreover, data collection of descriptive qualitative research incorporate observation and an investigation of the record, report, photographs, and documents (Vickie & Clinton, 2012). Besides, the researcher using individual interviews with open-ended questions and observation established in this research to collect the data.

3.2 Research Subject

A research subject is an individual or human who participates in the research. The information or the data collection form or about the subject is to help answer the research question. McRae et al. (2011) defines a human research subject as people who are interested and compromised as a result of intervention in a research study. The subjects of this research were two Interpreters in UPI Gresik Company who has experiences interpret from English to the Indonesian language. Furthermore, the source language came from the leader and the interpreter conveys it to the employee with their idea in the Indonesian language.

3.3 Data Collection

In the research, the researcher was collected the data to support the research. Data collection must be effective and suitable with procedure to get actual result. There were three aspects in this collecting the data which are presented in the following.

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

The researcher used observation as a research technique to get the data or information. Observation escorts to reach the research objectives. Based on Ciesielska & Jemielniak (2018), there are two major types of observations, *direct observation* is looking at the events that occur in front of his eyes, direct observation may be *participant* or *non-participant*, and *indirect observation* are relying on others observation or recordings of past events in the form of documentation, videos, and so on. The researcher did the participant observation to collect data about social practice and what or how the subject did activities related to the job as interpreters. The researcher directly observed the process of communication between director and interpreter also an interpreter with employee and sighting how participant conveyed with each other.

Interview was conducted in this research as a research instrument. According to Alshenqeeti (2014), interviews have been used for decades in empirical inquiry across the social science as a means of generating data. The researcher used unstructured interview to get the data or detailed information from the participant. The purpose of this interview was to find out the strategies of interpretation are used by the Interpreter to interpret from English to Indonesian in Office Communication UPI Gresik company and way the interpreter delivered message to the employee The researcher recorded the subject explanation as data sources and took notes on the focus point. The researcher interviewed interpreters such as

interpreters work experiences, strategies that were used by interpreter, and how the interpreter conveyed the message to the employee.

3.3.2 Procedure

There are some procedures of collecting the data:

1. Doing observation with the interpreter also the director and employee to see directly the process of communication. The researcher took pictures, recording and taking notes for the data or documentation.
2. Collecting the observation result then checking the documentation or note and audio recording taken from the conversation between the interpreter and the director's, between interpreter and employee then transcribing the audio.
3. Preparing questions for the interview.
4. Doing unstructured interview with two interpreters alternately or one by one to get more information about interpretation strategies and how interpreter deliver the message.
5. Transcribing the interview result as the data collection.

Table 3.4

Identify of Explicitation logic relation strategies

Source Text	Literal Translation of ST	Target Text
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Note. ST = Source Text

3.4 Data Analysis

After all the data was gathered from the observation and interview, next steps was data analysis. This research used the procedure of analyzed data taken from Ardhani (2015), there are :

1) Identifying

The researcher identified the data found according to the case study and collected the point of an idea from that conversation between interpreter-director, interpreter-employee.

- a. Identified audio and documentation, interview result and then write in a table the source text, literal translation of ST, and target language.
- b. The researcher identified the interview result used a descriptive design to get more information about interpretation strategies.

2) Collecting

After that, the researcher put all sentences that would be identified on the table as a source text (ST), translating the literal meaning and write the target text (TT).

- a. Prepared table to put English phrase or source text (ST), literal translation of ST, and target text (TT)
- b. Identified the text and translate the ST to the literal translation and TT side to side to make easier to show the way that word translated
- c. Identified the strategies in each text to know whether there is any change, addition or reduction of the word from the source language to the target language
- d. Described the strategy used in the text

3) Comparing

The researcher compared the real meaning with the target language this step was used to know the strategies that used by interpreter to interpret from the English language to Indonesian.

4) Analyzing

The researcher analyzed the data to find out the strategies used by the interpreter and the meaning equivalent in the target language.